

TERMS.
The *Principia*
Published Weekly, for the PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION
at No. 104 William Street, near John St.
Rev. WILLIAM GORDON,
Rev. J. C. CHURCH, D.D., Editors.
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The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1863.

ISSUE OF NEW STOCK.

In pursuance of a vote of the Stockholders of the PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION, at their adjourned Annual Meeting, at their office, 104 William Street, July 1, 1863, authorizing the Trustees to issue new stock, in form and manner following:

Notice is hereby given

that Subscription Books are now open at the office of the Principia Association, 104 William Street, New York, for subscription to the New Issue of Stock, namely, One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Five Dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent.

Old Stockholders are hereby notified that an opportunity is now afforded them to increase their stock by subscribing, as above. Subscriptions from new Stockholders are also invited.

Persons at a distance, desiring to invest in this stock, can authorize the Treasurer, J. W. Alden, to subscribe for the amount they may desire.

WILLIAM GORDON, Treasurer.
J. W. ALDEN, S. S. JORDAN, EDWARD GILBERT, Trustees.

NOTICE.

The Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church of the U. S., will meet in New Castle, Pa., on the third Thursday (15th day) of October next, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

GEORGE GORDON, Stated Clerk.

LEBURY, Oct. 15th, 1863.

THE POLICY AT WASHINGTON.

We rejoice to learn from Washington that Secretary Chase is in favor of the immediate policy of freedom for all, and urges the committee of this policy to men who desire to carry it out, and who will do so, without fail.

This is especially with reference to the ally of the slave and desecrated State of Missouri. If our Government do not protect the Union men of that State by a force that will crush out slavery and the rebellion there, we had better turn the State over to the rebels and let them do as they please.

Better open enemies than secret and encouraged traitors, or a policy that plays into the traitor's hands. President Lincoln is said to be always waiting for the expression of the wishes of the people. If this means the *loyal* people, surely they in Missouri have made their wishes plain enough, and they have suffered cruelly enough for their faithfulness to our Government and to freedom. But if it means the disloyal as well as the loyal, and if our President is still resolved to shape his policy to suit their wishes, as well as the wishes of the loyalists, we have no hope for our country under such leadership. Our only hope is in God's mercy in spite of such malice.

OUR ENGLISH FRIENDS.

The Reconstruction question in England and in America.

On our first page will be found two very valuable and timely articles from our London Correspondent, the venerable T. M. Perrenet Thompson, late member of Parliament, whose long and intimate acquaintance with English politics and English statesmen gives peculiar value to his opinions in respect to them. By the same mail we were favored with the note of inquiry that follows, and which calls for a response from us. The publication of the inquiry should do good here, in a way of stimulating and guiding pending discussions of the great topic to which it relates. The proper disposition of the reconstruction question in America, must, of necessity, affect, deeply, both our friends and our enemies, in England.

The Inquiry.

EDWIN VALE, Blackheath, London, S. E. 1, 8 Sept. 1863.

What friends in England want to see, is some rational system of pacification, on the basis of the President's Proclamation, and amnesty to such as shall give in their adherence. They want it because, with it, they could do much towards stemming the rage for slavery which exists in England; and without it they cannot. Supposing the military question completely settled, what do you mean to do? You do not intend to eat your enemy. Assist us then with some glimpse of what is to come next.

Treating that, in this, there is nothing but what a stronger sense of common cause will excuse, I remain, Yours very truly,

T. PERNETT THOMPSON.

Our Response.

The inquiry is altogether a natural and proper one. How should our friends in England be able to stem the torrent against us, without a full, clear, definite, and satisfactory understanding of our position?

We do not wonder that the absence of a well defined and distinctly enunciated "rational system of pacification on the basis of the President's Proclamation" should have greatly perplexed our English friends. It has greatly puzzled ourselves and, as we believe, the great mass of the earnestly loyal in America. It is but a prolongation of the puzzle arising out of the equal want of a rational system of prosecuting the war.

The two questions are one. It is the question concerning the objects of the war, whether it be merely for the control of our national domain, in its unity and integrity, or whether it be also and mainly for securing the blessing of liberty to the people of the United States and their posterity in accordance with the Constitution as it reads, but in opposition to the pro-slavery positions that have been foisted upon it.

The President's Inaugural, his first Message, the Diplomatic circular of Mr. Seward, in 1861, and the Resolutions of Congress, of the same year, look, evidently, in the former direction—while the Emancipation and Confiscation acts of Congress, the abolition of slavery in the Federal District and Territories, the partial arming of free negroes and of slaves, the protection and assistance of freedmen, &c. &c., and especially the President's Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, with his recent Springfield Letter declaring that "the promise must be kept," look strongly, in the direction of the latter. Yet the ill-treatment of freedmen in some of the military departments, the re-education of slaves to their masters, in others, the neglect to make the decree of freedom universal, and other things that might be mentioned, continue to make the policy of the Government appear unsettled, vacillating, ambiguous and doubtful.

We cannot therefore, form any action or utterance of the Government itself infer with any degree of certainty, or inform our English friends, what the principle or the policy of our Government is, at the present—less can we certify them from any other source, what it will hereafter be. We can only give our estimate of the direction in which the current of public sentiment, in the loyal states, under the operations of opposite influences, is apparently and probably tending. The public sentiment once definitely formed and ascertained, must settle the whole question of the action of Government, in this country, quite as surely at least, as it does in England.

Leading men, in the Government and outside of it, discourage what they consider a premature discussion of pacification. They say the military question must be settled first, and that, to this end, it is necessary to combine and concentrate the energies of those who, on the question of a basis of pacification, widely differ. We cannot stop here to point out—as we are almost constantly doing—the utter fallacy of this argument. For our present purpose it is only needful to state the fact of the wide prevalence of this objection.

But it is needful to place beside this fact, another fact equally notorious, which is, that the objections to discussion do not still it, but rather serve to show the impossibility of its being settled.

—Almost foremost, to day, in the discussion, are some of the principal objections against discussion. The opponents of the Administration desire their chief sustenance from the discussion, and the friends of the administration are forced into the discussion, whether they will or no. Even members of the Administration, as in the case of Mr. Robert Dale Owen, M. C.—Mr. William Whiting, solicitor of the War Department, and even the Secretary of War himself, have produced elaborate and able papers on the subject, not to mention Senator Sumner, whose Territorial Bill, offered in the last Congress, was his proposal of a plan.

Our next business must be, to indicate the scope and apparent drift and tendency of the discussion.

I. We shall devote little time to the genuine out-and-out copperhead plan, as set forth by Mr. Vallandigham, the New York World &c., the substance of which is for the Government to set fighting, and invite the rebels to do the same, elect members to Congress, and come in, and with the aid of their copperhead allies of the North, outside the Administration men, and have everything in their own way, including, of course, the re-enslavement of the freedmen, the repeal of the Emancipation and Confiscation Acts, the annulling of the President's Proclamation, in short, the restoration and enthronement of the slave power, and the extension of slavery, in every possible way. We need hardly attempt drawing a distinction between these, and the less frank and outspoken of the same school, who more cautiously cooperate with them. All are agreed in following the lead of Gov. Seymour of New York, who, if more cautious than Vallandigham, is none the less earnestly devoted to the same bad cause.

There are just two obstacles in the way of this "system of pacification." First, the rebel slaveholders will not accept it. Second, the loyal North will not. Neither of the parties agreeing to it, nothing further need be said of it.

II. As little time and space, we need give to the theory of Secretary Seward, enunciated in his reply to the French offer of friendly mediation and recommending an armistice and a convention of the two parties to settle points in dispute—to which Mr. Seward replied that the Federal Congress was the best and proper Convention, and the rebel members or successors elected to succeed them, might come in and occupy their vacant seats. The effect of this would be identical with the plan of Seymour and Vallandigham, and many people are so much inclined toward Mr. Seward as to give him credit for discernment enough to see this, as clearly as the majority of his loyal fellow citizens see it. The same two obstacles, above mentioned, stand in the way of its adoption. The rebel slaveholders will not come into our Congress as members. The loyal North would not receive them, if they would.

III. In the same category we place the theory of Mr. Horace Greeley of the New York Tribune, that, on the military suppression of the rebellion, the President's Proclamation, having been a mere military measure, will retain no legal validity, in time of peace, and under the administration of civil law—a theory adopted by Mr. Wendell Phillips, with only the modification that the Proclamation would be valid so far as to liberate the slaves declared to be liberated, while the "seceding states" would be restored to the full exercise of their "State rights" to reduce to slavery, any of the other people of the United States whom they pleased. By Mr. Greeley's theory, the President has not so bound himself by his proclamation as not to be at liberty to accept any terms of "pacification" upon which the two great contending parties might agree. Mr. Lincoln's Springfield letter, in which he says, "the promise, being made, must be kept" appears to have demolished that part of the theory which, as a whole, finds little favor with the loyal associates of Mr. Greeley. It encounters the rebellious South nor the loyal North will agree to it.

It is easy to see, now, what might have been anticipated, before-hand, that the broadening and the discussion of such theories, have led to the explosion of them, by our loyal and intelligent citizens.

This too, will be seen, on reflection, to be the explosion of all conceivable theories of "pacification," based on the restoration or the continuance of slavery. Numberless facts and considerations are impelling all thoughtful minds in the direction of the same conclusion. It is seen that no pacification with slavery could be permanent, or could consist with the preservation of free institutions, for any part of the country. Discussions of plans for "pacification" are narrowed down, therefore, to the consideration of different modes of procedure for the orderly and constitutional removal of slavery.

Accordingly, all the recent discussions of loyal citizens have been in that direction, all agreeing that, in some way, the hostile and anomalous element that has embroiled us must be removed. Robert Dale Owen, William Whiting, Secretary Stanton, as well as Charles Sumner, are variously applying their powers of thought to this problem. The grand desideratum sought is some mode of national action that shall remove slavery from the states without transcending the constitutional powers of the Federal Government, or infringing the constitutional rights of the States.

Success must, of course, depend upon the construction which shall be truthfully given to the Federal Constitution itself, in which the powers of the Federal Government, and the rights of the States are defined, including the direct bearing of the Constitution upon slavery.

Unhappily, these eminent statesmen have not yet adventured to break off, and east away the shackles of absurd and preposterous construction—in flat contradiction to all just received rules of legal interpretation which have been foisted upon that instrument, by the almost unbroken ascendancy of the slave power in our national policy, legislation, jurisprudence, and executive administration, for the last forty or fifty years.

From this cause, all the plans of pacification, suggested by those gentlemen, are embarrassed by the fatal concession that, in time of peace, and by the normal action of the National Government, that Government cannot, without usurpation, discharge the indispensable duty of all civil governments to protect the essential natural rights of its own native citizens, from whom it exacts allegiance—and that the State governments have the constitutional State right, in time of peace, and while remaining loyal, to chastise whosoever of the people of the United States they please! In the presence of such an astounding concession, it is not marvellous that the methods of evading the supposed obstacles should be various and conflicting, and that no satisfactory conclusion and agreement, even among earnestly loyal statesmen has yet been reached.

Mr. Sumner's plan of reducing the rebellious states to territories, and of abolishing slavery in them, while in a territorial condition, before re-

ceiving them back into the Union again as states, was expected to receive general favor. It was based on the implication that while remaining states, this Federal interference with slavery would be unconstitutional. The question immediately arose whether the National Government that could not protect its subjects within the states, could reduce those same states to territories? When it was said, in reply, that the states had forfeited their state rights by rebellion it was answered that on the restoration of their state rights, the right of re-establishing slavery would return to them. The result, as we were told, on the spot, by members of Congress in March, 1862, was that, at no time after the proposition was broached, could it have obtained the votes of a dozen members of either house.

The reason was obvious. Those who concede the state right of enslaving the people of the United States, cannot exercise the national prerogative of reducing Sovereign States to Territories. And, as to forfeiture of state rights, that forfeiture could remain only during the non-existence of the states, and the continuance of their territorial condition.

Mr. Whiting's proposed expedient of first conceding the rebels' rights to the rebellious states, then conquering them, then restoring them, after having first exercised the emperor's right of abolishing slavery, is subject to similar and additional objections. To concede rebellious rights to rebellious subjects is to introduce confusion and anarchy, and revolutionize, disastrously, international law. Mr. Whiting's theory, moreover, necessitates the injustice and impolicy of treating the loyal as well as the disloyal citizens of the rebel states as enemies, to be either punished or pardoned, including the loyal freedmen and slaves, besides furnishing European Governments with our precedent for acknowledging the rebellious rights of rebels.

Mr. Robert Dale Owen's theory regarded the slaves as property, and the slavery question as a question of property—a theory, so far from being constitutional that it conflicted directly with it, by the testimony of Madison, who said that the Convention refused to admit any such right. Like Mr. Whiting, Mr. Owen is forced to resort to difficult and controverted points of international law, complicating the subject.

Remarks somewhat similar might be made in respect to the ingenious and complicated theory of Secretary Stanton, the leading idea of which is, that, by an agreement between the State and the National Governments, the rebel State Governments might relinquish the "state right" of chattelizing native Americans.

As to those of the slave States who have not rebelled, we do not perceive that any of the theories proposed, except, possibly, Mr. Stanton's, is susceptible of application to them. So that the grand desideratum of a Federal abolition of slavery, is not reached at all, by either of them.

Another insuperable objection to all of them is, that, so long as the original, normal, general "state right" of enslaving American citizens is conceded to any of the States, the deprivation of that right, either by forfeiture, forced agreement, or otherwise, introduces into our Union, two sets of States and "state rights"—the original States that have remained loyal, together with the new loyal States from Maine and Massachusetts to Oregon and California having a Constitutional right to establish slavery, and reduce American citizens to slavery, whenever they please—while South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama are to be punished by the perpetual degradation of being deprived of that "Sovereign state right."—Those who remember the delegates in Congress concerning the Wilmot Proviso, and the admission of new States, understand that that latter, having been once fought and lost, is not likely to be fought over again with any better success, if adventured to be fought at all.

Here, then, we are, at the present moment, determined to get rid of slavery by some constitutional method of Federal action, yet groping, at midnight, as though it were midnight, in search of the true key of constitutional exposition—it will be found, before long.

Nay, it is found already, and is in process of exhibition, daily, to multitudes of our delinquent loyal citizens. Our legislators will get sight of it, whenever they can find leisure. Their theories and plans will then all blend harmoniously, in one, and there will be no obstacle to its adoption.

The Constitution, as it reads, and as it was designed, is for liberty—not slavery. It forbids slavery in the States by forbidding to them the essential ingredients of slavery, and it requires of the Federal Government to guarantee to every State in the Union, a republican government, which excludes slavery.

All the "pacification" needed is a Federal prohibition of slavery in the states, as required by the Constitution, and a return of the states to their allegiance, under the Constitution and the laws. Remove slavery, and no bone of contention will remain—no slaveholders to be conciliated or to be negotiated with.

The slaveholders are not the South. They are but an insignificant minority of the South. The great mass of the southern people, being non-slaveholders, will show the slaves loyal whenever we give them the opportunity. They are doing it already, wherever they can do it with safety.

"Amnesty," except in the case of a few of the ringleaders, will follow, of course, without doubt.

Our friends in England must have patience with us, and allow us time. We are making progress, steadily. It was a long time after Grantville Sharp first proclaimed the unconstitutionality of slavery in Great Britain, before the doctrine was adopted and applied by Lord Mansfield in the Somerset case in 1772—and still longer before the same principle was applied to the West India Colonies, as it should have been, and to our North American States, then Colonies, also.

The general diffusion of light on our Constitution, now, and here, as formerly in England, on the British Constitution, is the desideratum most needed. The paltry sum of half a million of dollars—the war expenses of our Government for twelve years, would flood the country with "Our National Charter"—a cheap pamphlet that finds readers wherever it is sent, and makes nearly as many converts to constitutional abolitionism as it finds readers. Where that goes, the problem of "pacification," after the war is over, is at once solved.

"PRAY, BE QUICK."

We do not wonder that our friends in England send us this our watchword. It has come to this, that we must be quick, or not at all. Gradualism is killing us. The insanity of giving slavery any easy death, as *Edinburgh*—seeing the ultimate necessity has been made, and prolonging the time of slavery as long as possible, and dealing with it as tenderly as possible; this seems to be the principle and policy adopted by our Commander-in-chief, and it threatens utterly to destroy us. But are not the miseries consequent already on this policy, sufficient? Is not the sack and massacre of Lawrence, for example, enough for Missouri? Can it be that the President desires any more of such fruits as this, in the train of the policy of gradualism? It is courting intervention abroad, and disunion and destruction at home, to continue any longer, in any degree, any where, this policy of coquetting with slavery. It is injustice and wrong to our friends in Great Britain; it is adding temptation and opportunity to our enemies, both there and in France, thus to play with this serpent, thus to flound and keep in power the friends of the

rebels, thus to take counsel with traitors. When President, our government, and the country strike the one decisive blow, that shall free us forever from this detestable and paltry alliance? We do not wonder at the prayer that comes to us from abroad, PRAY, BE QUICK.

The following is from our respected London Correspondent of September 15th 1863. Our circumstances are more pressing than theirs, but on both sides, full of peril.

We are afraid of being thought impotent, but the fact is that circumstances with us are what Napoleon used to call "graves."

All evil things increase and grow upon us. Our literary authority is produced to tell us, "the Trial by Jury is one of the grossest of British humbugs." Another assures us that being slaves is nothing but being "hired for life."

A third party insist in our paying for war where escapee traders think they could improve the commercial policy of foreign nations; I wonder how they would have looked if a fleet in the Thames had demanded the abolition of the Corn Laws. A more expansive generation still demand protection for the industry of piracy wherever it will pay. And a letter in the Times of 9th September invites us (for it amounts to nothing else) to the restoration of the slave-trade because the inhabitants of Africa are so unhappy. Meanwhile the people at large can do little if they would. They are tied and bound, by the absence of the Ballot which the aristocracy keep for themselves; and the practical result is, that the poor are taxed by indirect Taxation, at a rate which, in the extreme cases, amounts to sixty times the rate of the rich, upon the cost price. If ever you want cases for a Ballot Meeting, mention ours.

The position might seem hopeless. Lords, Privy Counsellors, Reverends, furnish their quota to "Southern Clubs," for preservation of the cannibal flesh-market. To look at us, you might suppose we were the slavery nation par excellence, and our blood had run through negro-drivers since the Flood.

But we have our chances, still. There will be political changes in England; and your struggle will have given a kink. For the present, it is being made, which fills you. You are decidedly the "Great Eagle" of the prophet, which took the seed of the seed of the land, and planted it in a fruitful field. We look to you, therefore, to do something for the seed left behind. Help us, and help yourselves; and pray, be quick.

Yours very sincerely,
T. PERNETT THOMPSON.

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Some of the dangers before us.

The following letter from our respected London Correspondent, we commend to the thoughtful consideration of our readers. It foreshadows the indignation and contempt that must come upon us from all the world, if we draw back from the pledge of freedom, the decree of freedom, issued by our President, for all the slaves of rebellion in existence on the 1st of January, 1863. It is ignominy and shame, that the reluctance with which any measures have been taken to carry that decree into effect, the nonentity of any such measures in many quarters, the commission of the decree to men whose hearts were in opposition against it, and the endeavor to make emancipation a gradual process, instead of an immediate act, should have thrown so much doubt upon the sincerity of the Government and the President, and raised so wide a question as to the fulfillment of the pledge, as to make it necessary for the President to write letters to public bodies of men, assuring the country that the Proclamation would be executed. It is unfortunate and disastrous that still there remains much doubt, and that conditions are attached to the fulfillment of the Proclamation, which, when it was issued, was without any condition at all. Let the country be aware that a mighty effort is being made, and will be made, to get their feet in the Proclamation, in fact, which it is professionally expected for such as have already got their feet in. We shall present some details on this subject. Our correspondent's letter must be perused.

The accounts from America, as presented in the Times of 14 September, produce the sensation of hearing that Master Henry has been taken under the piano forte, or regulating the chronometer.

At the same time it is to be remembered that they come through uncertain and hostile channels. They are, therefore, to be received as only the shadows of what may really be found to be, and very probably the representations of what the reporter only wishes to be true.

The idea of limiting the effects of the Emancipation Proclamation to such slaves as, on hearing of it, ran from their masters, when they were never asked to do it, nor the slightest means of support or assistance held out to them—is sounding the last strain of humanity, to an extent never before dreamed of, among humankind. Language must be remodelled to find a term for it, so soon as there appears reasonable cause for believing in its existence. Nobody will believe it if they see it; for the worst enemies of the American people, always believed them to be respectable.

Putting this then to one side, as a weak invention of the enemy, build up our better hopes on the allusions daily made to "amnesty" and "preservation of property except in slaves." But why was not this done in a statesmanlike way, such as no malice could misrepresent? And why was it not done long ago, so as to have been working and producing its effects? It is true that nothing can be done but war double times now. But recollection of time lost, may stir up to present performance.

On one point, the Slavery gazettes evince a soreness. They congratulate the President on not appearing to pay much heed to the Union sentiment which break out in parts and portions of the hostile territory. The dullness must be superhuman which did not derive the lesson the adversary least desired to convey. The friends of the Union, within the States in rebellion, have never had fair play. They never so much as knew where to direct a letter, to say there are so many of us and such and such are our desires. It will be for future historians, if they can, to make out something like a tale that will hold together, to account for all that has been done, and that has not. The Man in the Iron Mask will be nothing of a mystery in comparison.

The great fear of something being done by those who possess, for the present, a twelve-hour debt of horse power of mischief. If the thing is left to be wrought out by the movements of popular agitation, it will work itself clear, beyond doubt. The fear is of some grand master of mischief taking the machine in hand, and doing his will, to the horror of all beholders.

It may be, that there is still a frightful lesson to be read, upon the folly of not doing things when they might. A hoped for consequence of the slaves' interpretation suggested of the Proclamation, probably is that the colored population in the South will throw themselves into the contest, in the most unlikely way for any good. It is all dealing with cross purposes at head-quarters. A ship where every rope should lead the wrong way, and the compass points South instead of North, would be a type of the ingenious misery men secure for themselves, when they meet their fate and fortunes to the guidance of whole enemies or half friends.

T. PERNETT THOMPSON.
Eliot Vale, Blackheath, London, 15 Sept. 1863.

THE COPPERHEAD CONVENTION AT TWEEDE HALL.

The Albany Atlas and Argus says of the recent convention at Tweed Hall, that "it embraced among its members the representatives of the people, the ablest counsel, and its most ardent supporters." But, who were those able counselors and ardent supporters? What are their antecedents? Governor Seymour was there, of course, as the great copperhead; who, when he had spread himself out at length before them, received the homage of all the minor copperheads. The Governor, true to his instincts, at the outset of the war, was in heart with the rebellion, and declared himself opposed to the "coercion" of the South, and denounced the attempt to raise armies for that purpose as "madness." His entire course, ever since, has shown that he is in sympathy with the traitors of our country, both North and South. In his letter to the Albany meeting to express sympathy with the convicted traitor of Ohio, he fully identified himself with the sentiments of Vallandigham; the encouragement he extended to the rebel insurgents of New York, last July, and his recent efforts to embarrass the Government and prevent the reinforcement of our army, show clearly, that notwithstanding his recent declaration that he never doubted "that the Union would be restored," with all the other copperheads of the country, he never desired our success, but would, if he were not more of a coward than a traitor, have been in active hostility to the cause of our country.

Among the representatives men at the Convention was Fernando Wood; who, on his entering the hall, was received with "great applause." Nor has he been idle in the cause of the rebels. He sent a dispatch to the traitor Toombs, apologizing for the seizure of arms intended for the use of rebels and traitors against our Government. He likewise made himself the tool of these traitors to sell the President of the United States, only the President did not see it. He would not take the bait. Then there was Judge Flanders, who served a term in Fort Lafayette for disloyalty. There was also Anas J. Parker, chairman of the Convention, and no doubt a representative man, who sent a special message to the Convention of Ohio Copperheads, endorsing the nomination of Vallandigham. There was likewise prominent among the representative men and able counselors of the convention, Sanford E. Church, who was a candidate for State Comptroller, and who, if he had done no other service to the cause of the rebellion, had at least shown his devotion to their allies, the Copperheads of the North, by making, as is reported, a pilgrimage to the shrine of Vallandigham at the Clifton Hotel, whom the Argus has designated the "diabolist rex."

Notwithstanding the whitewashing of Thurlow Weed, the convention at Albany was a complete copperhead concern, ruled by and for the copperheads' interest, not only of the State, but of the country, and, as the ticket has received the hearty endorsement, so will it receive the vote of every traitor and copperhead in the State.

W. M.

THE CONSTITUTION, AS IT IS.

ALBANY HERALD, VA., Sept. 19, 1863.

To DAVID R. S. JOHN and M. B. CHAPMAN, of the State of New York:

Gentlemen—Permit me to congratulate you and your associate nominees for office in the Empire State, that you are pledged to sustain "The Constitution as it is." Though for the prosecution of missionary work among the Freedmen, I am now a sojourner in a slave state, I feel the deepest interest for the state of New York, in which I have spent full thirty years of pastoral and missionary effort, as a Presbyterian and a Congregational minister of the Gospel. My heart leaps with joy at the sight of those inspiring words—"The Constitution as it is." May you thus sustain our glorious Constitution—bearing in mind that it is "ordained to establish Justice;" and it must be superfluous to tell earnest Democrats that there is not any "justice" in slavery.

That you may be thoroughly prepared for your noble work, it is recommended that you study Lysander Spooner Esq., on the Constitution of the United States; also, on the same subject, the writings of William Goodell, Gerrit Smith, and Frederick Douglass.

In plain view of the window, out of which I look from my rough shack, there can be seen eight companies of colored soldiers, training to-day, by bullet and bayonet, to defend "the Constitution as it is." Frederick Douglass is helping Gen. Thomas on the Mississippi to gather thousands of those noble patriots for the same good work. Take courage! In addition to the books which I have mentioned, subscribe for the Principia, and act as that teaches.

Yours,
J. R. JOHNSON.

THE MISSOURI DELEGATION.

It was our privilege to attend the Mass meeting, in the Cooper Institute, last Friday evening, assembled to welcome a deputation from the Missouri and Kansas delegations to the President, who had been invited hither by the National Club, a local organization of this city, composed principally of Germans. Notwithstanding threatening indications of the storm of wind and rain that commenced before the audience had all entered, the spacious hall was nearly filled. A very considerable portion of those in attendance being Germans, a part of the speaking was in their language. It was a meeting of great interest, of lofty sentiment, and of intelligent and enthusiastic participation. This was, in fact, a question with which ignorant politicians decide those more ignorant than themselves. He alluded to the different bills brought before Congress during the last session for the re-enslavement of the rebels, in a very humorous but logical strain he made references to the flexible consciences of slaveholders, who, when they were offered ten millions of compensation, they wanted it, when offered fifteen they wanted twenty, and when twenty was within their grasp they wanted twenty-five. [Laughter.] This was the spirit and the principle of the Missouri slave power. Every body in the hall was laughing and cheering, just as any other lawbreaker or assassin—that is, they should either be hung or shot. [Cheers.] Every means should be taken to grapple with the atrocious character of slavery, and to prevent the more so for the honor of the nation, for not a single mark or vestige of the accursed and bloody system should be left upon the earth. [Loud applause.] He thought that the rebels would be so pushed up to that point, if they had not gone there already: for the question for this nation, now struggling with its enemy, as it is a vindictive, bitter and sanguinary enemy, is to take every means to possess of grappling with it, and leave not a single shred of it together. Slavery was the great and murderous base of the Union men of Missouri. Men there do not die on the glorious battle field, they are killed in the process of torture—of limb taken off after limb—and when the time comes and they are cold in the coming embrace of death, their ears cut off, their noses cut and powder placed in the orifices and they are blown into the air, and their bodies are blown to the gaze of the people that pass along. [Shouts, shame, and hisses.] That is slavery, and the highest degree of chivalry in Missouri, the men do not die in the battle field, before the cannon's mouth, surrounded by the enthusiasm of comrades, with the knowledge of the fact that they will be treated as prisoners of war. There were thousands of cases of atrocious murder referred to as having occurred in Missouri; and these had culminated by the conservative policy on the part of commanders of departments, as seen in the lurid flames lighting the heavens from the great guns of Liberty. Take Missouri, every inch of her soil, and take the incidents of those acts which have happened there, and put them together, and the volume would swell and prove in barbarity a hundred times greater than the massacre at Fort Sumter. All this was properly attributed to slavery, and if any portion of the people of the North question the earnestness of the people of Missouri, and say they were giving the rebels a better chance in this revolution—if they question us that, they must be excommunicated on the spot, having learned it in the bitter school on the soil of Missouri: having learned it practically there, they had come to the conclusion, regardless of the fine-say theories of statesmen of philosophers, that the radical party of the North is the only party in the United States, and the only one that can least expiate the blood of the South. [Loud applause.] After so much suffering and terrible exposure to the enormity of slavery, to unite or make peace with copperheads, that is, democracy or Union with the so-called "Southern brethren," we must come to the conclusion that we must war against copperheadism at the North with just as much energy as we fight against secession at the South. [Loud applause.] Suppose that we could not beat the rebels at the battle field, suppose that Vallandigham should be elected President of the United States; what would be my relation to him? He would stand in the same relation to him as he then stood to Jefferson Davis, the President of the States of America. [Applause.] As Americans they must lead the world, or they were ready to fall at the side of Mexico in behalf of right. [Applause.]

land pass through fire. Must we consent that the number of the victims shall be gradually diminished? If there are a thousand victims this year, are you willing that nine hundred should be sacrificed next year and eight hundred the next, and so on, until after the lapse of ten years it shall cease. No, my friends, let us hurl this grim image from its pedestal. Down with it to the ground. [Cheers.] Down it to the ground, and trample it in the dust. [Applause.] Grind it to powder, as the prophets of old demanded that the graven images of the Hebrew idolaters should be ground, and in that state whirled into the air, and wide and throw it upon the waters, that no human hand shall ever again gather up the accursed atoms and mold it into an image to be worshipped again with sacrifices of human life. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Mr. CHARLES P. JOHNSON, one of the delegates from Missouri, was the next speaker. He said that he thanked the public very cordially for the reception given to him and to the Missouri delegation. As the representative of a great principle in the American republic, he, as one of that delegation, sincerely thanked them. The word "radical" was then a name of pride. [Applause.] What was the meaning of radical? It was the presentation of parties now in power it means a Jacobinical faction to destroy the country. This is false and wrong—in its inception as a conclusion. The first principle that he uttered by radical was that this was the last of the last of the country shall have prostrate before its power, and that our flag shall be unfurled and borne in triumph through every part of the United States, and that thearchy shall rule to present itself. [Applause.] That was the first chapter of Missouri radicalism. [Applause.] The second chapter means that, having gone so far with this war, sacrificing more glorious heroes than ever followed Greek, Roman, or French; having gone so far, it is right that no policy shall compromise with the cause of the rebellion. [Applause.] We have a President, we have ministers, and others, who sit easy in their chairs at Washington; but if they stand in the way of the nation's success, other men shall come and take their places. [Applause.] In Missouri, they had arrived at this conclusion by painful experience. They have been fighting in that old State for their principles, and as men pledged to truth they were ready to stand by those ideas. Missouri was under conservative principles and her people were wavering on the President of the United States to demand one thing—a matter which shall not interfere with his position or private views. They have asked him to ease his conscience in favor of freedom, and he has refused to do so. They are ground to the pro-slavery of the South. In the city of St. Louis the people had not only vindicated the rights of free speech, but the rights of the colored people. [Applause.] The speaker then went on to speak of the convention held in Missouri by Clay Jackson's secession Legislature to take the State out of the Union. The members were all violent pro-slavery men. They consulted the delegates and the delegates were very eloquent. They came to the conclusion that to preserve slavery it was necessary to remain in the Federal Union (hisses); and this they

THE NEWS.

NOTES EDITORIAL.

Rev. Dr. Massie of London, having fulfilled his benevolent mission, embarked homeward, on Saturday last. He carries with him the responses of different meetings in this country to the address of the Anti-Slavery Conference of Ministers of the Gospel in Manchester. His coming among us, and his testimony against slavery and the slaveholders' rebellion, will long be remembered with gratitude. Such intercommunications are of great benefit to both countries, and tend strongly to preserve relations of peace and amity between the two nations. Slavery is the disturber of both England and America, the enemy of civilization and of human nature.

The Address of the Missouri Delegation.—An address in one of our daily journals. It is a document of great ability, dignity, moderation, and candor. Considering the atrocity of the proceedings of which it complains, the calmness of the document, like those atrocious themselves, is almost without a parallel. If the President fails to redress these grievances, he will greatly astonish and grieve the great majority of his earnest supporters.

Specifications.—As a specimen of the scenes enacted in Missouri, under the despotism and usurpation of Gen. Schofield, we give the following, from the N. Y. Evening Post.

The delegation are prepared to prove that General Schofield and his subordinates have repeatedly interfered with the enlistment of negroes, which is going on, under orders of the War Department. One of the members of the delegation writes on this point:

"In Missouri are a number of federal officers armed with Adjutant General Thomas's authority to recruit negroes for the federal army. These officers are seized by General Schofield, or his subordinates, their orders from General Thomas taken from them, and they are imprisoned, and are returned to their rebel masters. Last Saturday week at Mason city, Major Murphy, an East Tennesseean, armed with documents from the War Department and General Thomas, arrived at Mason with a company of colored recruits, in company with a captain and lieutenant. He was arrested by General Schofield, and General Thomas's papers taken from him, thrust into jail, and the negroes taken from him and a portion of them returned to their rebel masters. On Monday he was taken from prison, placed on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railway, with sealed orders to leave the state by Quincy, and never return. A few weeks ago a Louisiana Cavalry, similarly armed with authority, was arrested, thrown into Palmyra jail, Adjutant-General Thomas's papers taken from him, the negroes returned to their rebel masters, and he was denied knowledge of the charges against him."

The N. Y. Times, to the astonishment of its loyal and Republican patrons, is assailing the Missouri delegation, and their constituents, the news of the loyal Missourians, with the greatest violence and bitterness, impudently charging upon them the very atrocities which they are the innocent and outraged victims—just as the free states in Kansas were vilified by the Pierce and Buchanan journals, a few years ago—and just as the abolitionists of this city were vilified during and after the pro-slavery riots against them in 1831. If the Times expects to benefit itself or the political prospects of its patron saint and idol, Mr. Secretary Seward, by such manifestations, we trust it will be signally disappointed in its calculations. The anti-slavery and loyal voters of the country have been exiled into many sad mistakes; but this is a point of madness for which the Times, we think, will find them unprepared. If Mr. Seward's friends desire the Presidency for him, they must fish with different bait.

Peter Cooper's second letter to Gov. Seymour.—is another well aimed blow, at the cause and the source of the rebellion. It takes the ground, distinctly, that the abolition of slavery is necessary to the restored peace and unity of the country, and he triumphantly explodes, by documentary and historical evidence, the theory of absolute State Sovereignty upon which are alike founded, the right of secession, and the right to enslave the people of the United States.

Another development of the Friday evening meeting.—is that the disease has reached its crisis. It is a case of life or death, now. If the President perseveres in the policy thus far pursued in relation to Missouri, he is a ruined man, and it will cost a Revolution to save the nation from ruin. The crisis of Missouri is the crisis of the country.

Another revolution—if it be another—is the insanity of trying to carry on a war against the rebellion, without making it an open, outspoken, uncompromising war against slavery. Talk of leaving the slavery question to be settled afterwards! That policy, if not abandoned, will settle the rebellion question, and settle it in favor of the rebellion, by the aid of the Government itself! We wait, with intense anxiety, for the final answer of the President to the Missouri and Kansas delegation.

In our last issue we proposed the circulating and signing of a LOYAL MEMORIAL to the President, and to Congress, for certain purposes then mentioned. We now submit a form, for the convenience of such as may choose to make use of it.

THE WAR.
SATURDAY, OCT. 3.

The Situation.—Just at present there is a lull in the tempest. The clash of arms has died away, and we are left to wait, wonder, and conjecture. Will the next bugle note resound from Charleston, Chattanooga, or Virginia? Will it lead our hosts to victory, or defeat. We shall soon know. Meantime we will gather up the few scattered items of army movements which the papers of the past few days have contained, with a view obtaining some idea of the situation and prospects.

Gen. Rosecrans is entrenched at Chattanooga, and is said to be in a strong position. The enemy has not yet made any offensive movement, though they are evidently concentrating and preparing for a renewal of hostilities. A Richmond paper of the 29th says:

"Our lines extend around Chattanooga within striking distance of the enemy. Our forces are well up in front. On Wednesday night, our cavalry occupied Cooper's Gap, on Lookout Mountain. The mountain is now held by Gen. Longstreet, and the Rebels are reported to have driven back both times to their intrenchments."

It is supposed that the rebels are being reinforced. Our forces are also being reinforced. We hear, through Richmond papers, that the Federal Army of the Potomac sent on one or two corps to Chattanooga, but for the truth of this we can vouch. There do not appear to have been, as yet, any reliable returns of the number of killed and wounded in the recent battles. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the conduct of Gen. McCook and Crittenden, who are reported by Gen. Rosecrans to have behaved badly on the field. The two army corps under their command (the Twenty-first and Twenty-second) have been consolidated into one, and Major-General Gordon Granger placed in command.

From Virginia we have nothing startling. The Army of the Potomac is reported "all quiet." Returned prisoners from Richmond report rebel troops in considerable force in the vicinity of the Confederate Capital. The Merrimack is now said to be lying near Jones Bluff; the Lady Davis is fully equipped for a raid into rebel territory, and a few small gunboats are lying near the bluff.

Another guerrilla raid into West Virginia is apprehended. Gov. Boreman has accordingly issued a proclamation calling upon all citizens capable of bearing arms to be ready at a moment's notice to rally in defense of their State. The Wheeling Intelligencer says that the proclamation has occasioned considerable excitement, and that the people are making vigorous preparation to give the enemy a cordial greeting.

Charleston is "not yet taken," and we seem to be progressing very slowly towards the desired consummation. The navy is inactive. Gilmore is reported "busy," but not in directly offensive operations.

The rebels are, of course, actively engaged in making preparations for defense.

Arkansas.—General Steele's army is now in quiet occupancy of the heart of Arkansas, with headquarters at Little Rock. General Davidson has returned from his pursuit of the rebels, having followed them a distance of forty or fifty miles and found their columns were dispersing as they went along. The railway from Little Rock to Memphis is now in operation from the former place to Duval's bluff, on White river, and probably for many weeks the iron horse will extend his trips to the Mississippi opposite Memphis.

New Orleans dates, by sea, are to the 22d. There is little news. The Rebel blockade runner steamer Alice Vivian had been captured by the De Soto, on the 4th of September. The 15th Alabama Regiment was ordered by Gen. Maury to put down the disturbance, but they refused to do so. The Mobile Cadets then tried their hands, and were defeated and forced to fly by the Federal men. Peaceful measures finally quelled the famished rioters. The rioters openly proclaimed their determination, if some means were not rapidly devised to relieve their sufferings, to stop the war, to burn the whole city, and to paroled Vicksburg prisoners at Mobile are suffering the greatest hardship for want of care and food, and openly declare that if they are forced into the field again the first battle will be fatal. It is supposed of the 27,000 men paroled at Vicksburg, not more than 5,000 will ever be forced into the ranks. Gold had declined at New Orleans to 37½ per cent. The 15th Alabama, which brought the Morning Star out of the S. W. Pass reported that the small tug Leviathan, then lying under the guns of the De Soto, was captured by the latter on Sunday week, was surprised and captured with six men, and sent to the interior a prisoner. The gunboat commenced shelling the town, but the guerrillas threatened to hang a prisoner for every shot fired, if continued; so firing was discontinued.

Disloyalty in Maryland.—Some disloyal parties in Anne Arundel County (Md.) having recently burned and destroyed the property of two of the enrolling officers for that district, Gen. Schenck has issued an order assessing thirty of the residents of the neighborhood for the outrage committed in various sums, to the amount of \$1,450, to compensate the officers for the loss. The order states the parties so assessed are "known to be disaffected to the lawful Government of the United States, and are engaged in treason and rebellion." In case of neglect to pay the assessment within three days after being notified to do so, the party refusing to be assessed and confined until the order is complied with.

Monday, Oct. 5.
From Chattanooga.—A dispatch from the Army of Cumberland, dated Saturday, states that the prospect of success for the army is not only brightening, but really good, and that if Bragg's army is not reinforced, the Federal army will have the day. The delay adds to the strength of our position, and increases the efficiency of our troops, who are now abundantly supplied with provisions and ammunition, and are in a position to receive information makes it no longer a matter of surprise that the shattered battalions of the enemy do not again offer battle. Their losses were far more severe than was at first believed, and the success of the brave men of the Federal army was much greater than has been published. He routed Longstreet's Corps, and would have pursued and destroyed it had it not been for the partial demoralization of our troops. Our losses are stated by the latest official estimate to have been killed, 1,800; wounded, 9,500; and prisoners, 2,500. Many of our wounded have recently been removed under a flag of truce. A citizen of Cleveland, East Tennessee, who has excellent opportunities for knowing what he states, says the Rebels brought about 8,000 troops into the late battle of Chickamauga. Bragg's force of 25,000 was routed by 100,000 of the Federalists, 21,000 under Longstreet, 3,000 under Johnston, and 15,000 Georgia troops. Over 500 of our wounded have been brought from the scene of the battle, while in Rebel camp they had only one hundred left. No wound or dead soldiers were given up; the Rebels have 52 Union surgeons as prisoners of war. The story that the divisions of Reynolds and Livermore gave way in disorder is indignantly repudiated by our army. Gen. Thomas says that the obstinate bravery of these commands insured the safety of the army.—Trib.

From New Orleans we have received dates to 26th ult.—four days later. There had been a lull in the fighting since the Rebel fleet at Grand Pass, near the mouth of the Mississippi, was destroyed. The Rebels had been driven back, and a portion of their crew sent ashore after being held for a time in irons. The Leviathan was subsequently repaired by the United States Navy, and is now ready for service. A story to the effect that Jeff. Davis has been plotting for the destruction of all our steamboats on the Lower Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, by incendiary bombs, has been refuted by the fact that the steamer Rath was the first fruits of this scheme.

From Charleston Harbor.—By an arrival at Fort Mifflin, near Charleston, we learn that the batteries in process of construction by Gen. Gilmore were progressing rapidly. In spite of the constant and annoying fire from the rebel batteries, to which our working parties are subjected, a shot or two are occasionally fired at Fort Sumter, but no determined effort has been made to eject the enemy from the ruins. At the proper time, the rebels will be required to surrender. A single monitor serves to keep Fort Mifflin perfectly quiet.

Reported battle at McMinnville.
LOUISVILLE, October 4.
A special dispatch to the Journal from Nashville of the 3d inst. reports that a battle was fought near McMinnville, Tenn., on the 29th of September. The result is unknown, but a fight was progressing when telegraphic communication was interrupted.

The rebel cavalry are reported crossing the Tennessee at Washington.

The cavalry from this post (McMinnville) has returned last evening with a rebel captain and lieutenant and thirteen paroled prisoners.

From the Southwest.—The news from the Southwest is interesting. Despatches from Cairo to the 3d inst. report that over two thousand Arkansas Unionists have joined the Federal army. Two newspapers have been revived at Little Rock, and that the railroad between Duval's Bluff and the Little Rock is in charge of Colonel Meade, brother to General Meade of the Army of the Potomac. The steamer Robert Campbell, from St. Louis to Vicksburg, was fired by incendiaries, near Milliken's Bend, on the 29th ult. The flames spread so rapidly that the passengers were forced to jump overboard before the boat could be got to shore. Twenty-two lives have been lost, including several officers of the Federal army.

Tuesday, Oct. 6.
The situation in Tennessee.
Pittsburg, Monday, Oct. 5, 1863.
A special dispatch from Knoxville, Tenn., to the Bulletin, says that Col Carter has taken position at Bull's Gap. The Rebels hold Greeneville, and are reported to have been driven back from the railroad bridge at the mouth of the Clinch river, their losses far exceeding ours.

A large number of Rebels were taken prisoners. They express mortification at the result of the Clinch river battle, their losses far exceeding ours.

Rebel divisions were separated at Harrison's Landing on the Tennessee. Rebel cavalry was detached in an effort to cross the river on the 30th, but were driven back.

From the Army of the Potomac we get very little news of importance. One Rebel brigade occupies a strong position north of the Rapidan, near the railroad, about three miles from our lines. Our pickets are along the Rapidan to its mouth, and thence down the Rappahannock to Aquia Creek. Guerrillas still haunt the southern side of the Potomac, and are reported to be having followed them a distance of forty or fifty miles and found their columns were dispersing as they went along.

The railway from Little Rock to Memphis is now in operation from the former place to Duval's bluff, on White river, and probably for many weeks the iron horse will extend his trips to the Mississippi opposite Memphis.

Skirmish in Kentucky.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday Oct. 5, 1863.
The following has been received:
HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION OF CAVALRY,
near DUNLAP, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1863.
Col. Edward McCook, with the 1st Missouri Cavalry, attacked Wheeler's 1st Kentucky Cavalry, near Cross Roads yesterday, and whipped them badly, killing and wounding 120, taking 87 prisoners, and recapturing all the Government property, including 800 mules, and the prisoners taken from our army. Among the prisoners is a Major on Wheeler's staff, commander of the escort, a Major on Gen. Marshall's staff, Col. Russell, commanding a brigade, and some other officers. The enemy was completely routed and driven ten miles.

Capture.—The United States steamer Tigra captured the rebel steamer Heraldo on the 28th ult., with two hundred and fifty bales of cotton on board, and brought her into Key West. The Heraldo had also on board the agents of the Confederacy, and a full cargo of arms and ammunition valued at \$2,000,000 to carry on the business of blockade running. This was their first attempt and proved a most signal failure.

Rebel news items.—We have news from Richmond of the 3d inst. Gen. Lee's report of his Pennsylvania campaign is printed. He admits large losses, but gives no figures. The object of the movement was to break up the Union Summer campaign, reported the Stonewall campaign, the firing by a Major on Wheeler's staff, commander of the escort, a Major on Gen. Marshall's staff, Col. Russell, commanding a brigade, and some other officers. The enemy was completely routed and driven ten miles.

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Skirmish in Kentucky.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday Oct. 5, 1863.
The following has been received:
HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION OF CAVALRY,
near DUNLAP, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1863.
Col. Edward McCook, with the 1st Missouri Cavalry, attacked Wheeler's 1st Kentucky Cavalry, near Cross Roads yesterday, and whipped them badly, killing and wounding 120, taking 87 prisoners, and recapturing all the Government property, including 800 mules, and the prisoners taken from our army. Among the prisoners is a Major on Wheeler's staff, commander of the escort, a Major on Gen. Marshall's staff, Col. Russell, commanding a brigade, and some other officers. The enemy was completely routed and driven ten miles.

Capture.—The United States steamer Tigra captured the rebel steamer Heraldo on the 28th ult., with two hundred and fifty bales of cotton on board, and brought her into Key West. The Heraldo had also on board the agents of the Confederacy, and a full cargo of arms and ammunition valued at \$2,000,000 to carry on the business of blockade running. This was their first attempt and proved a most signal failure.

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Family Miscellany.

For the Principia.

RISEN WITH CHRIST.

Corinthians, Chap. II.

If ye, then, with Christ be risen,

Seek the things that are above,

Where the Saviors sit in heaven.

With the Father, throned, in love,

Settle your affections there.

Not on things on earth, besides,

Dead to these, indeed, ye are.

Hid, your life in Christ abides.

Christ, your life, shall soon appear,

With him ye shall then be found,

His own image ye shall bear,

With his glorious beauty crowned.

Hope immortal—priced—prized—

Earth to conquer, heaven to win.

Wrestle, strive, and agonize,

Press the gate, and enter in.

Every sensual bid reject,

Evil thoughts, and base desires.

Putting on, as God's elect,

Every grace his love inspires:

Mercy, humbleness of mind,

Meekness, patience, gentleness,

(Long forbearing, pitious, kind)

Love, the bond of perfectness.

In your hearts, the peace of God,

Still, with thankfulness, retain.

Let the Savior's precious word,

Richly, in your hearts remain.

Joyfully, with songs of praise,

All the Savior's grace proclaim.

All ye do, in word, or deed,

Do, with faith in Jesus' name.

If ye thus with Christ be risen,

If ye thus in him abide,

Earth shall ne'er your souls imprison,

Where He is shall ye reside.

and, with a significant nod of her head and

in a whisper, she made me know that they

were intended.

Soon she had me by the hand, drawing me

eagerly after her, as she laid generous supplies

in front of the tiny ant houses. Then it took

a long while to watch the busy insects at work

on the huge pile of provision laid so uncer-

emoniously at their door; Lucy the while en-

joying the pleasure of supplying the needs of

these almost insignificant little objects.

Soon Lucy's father, who had been away a

great while, came home; and he, too, was taken

out to visit the ants. Not only the ants in the

garden-paths, but even along the gravel-walk

outside the fence; and the kind father smiled

to see his child's devotion to these tiny crea-

tures.

Then came the news of that terrible out-

break in New York, when men became demons,

ignoring the human ties that bound them to

their kind. When insatiable hate, hell-born,

and reckless fury stalked through the streets;

in which innocent blood cried aloud for ven-

geance. With a sickening feeling we turned

from the shocking details, our faith in human

nature shattered, and our aching hearts

struggling with fears which could not be re-

pressed. What a wonderfully refreshing and

soothing influence came stealing into our

spirits, as we saw the pet of our household

bending over those crawling ants! What a

contrast! On one side wicked men with hands

contrasted in human gore, on the other, this little

one, sweetly oblivious of all that hardens and

inhabits, tenderly and constantly caring for

those trilling mites in God's great creation!

Instinctively we thought of Ose, who, though

so vast in power, and unsearchable to mortal

eye, yet notices the sparrow's fall, and counts

the hairs of the head; and who said, "Except

ye become as little children, ye can not enter

into the kingdom of heaven."

We who looked upon that little girl, then,

felt that God was on the side of the pure, the

loving, and those who manifested a tender care

for the "insignificant things" of earth, and

that He could and would roll back the tide of

desolating fury that then seemed threatening

entire destruction to our land. So our hope

again burst out exultantly, and our deep trust

in His overshadowing love knew no bounds.

R. B. T.

INTELLECTUAL WOMEN.

COMMONPLACE WOMEN.

"Heaven knows how many simple letters,

from simple-minded women, have been mis-

understood, and sent over by men of far loftier

intellect. So it will always be, to the end of

time. It is a lesson worth learning by those

young creatures who seek to allure by their

accomplishments, or to dazzle by their genius,

that, though he may admire, no man ever

loves a woman for these things. He loves her

for what is essentially distinct from, though

not incompatible with, them—her woman's

nature and her woman's heart. This is why

we so often see a man of high genius or intel-

lectual power pass by the DeStiels and the

Corrines, to take into his bosom some way-

ward flower who has nothing on earth to make

her worthy of him except that she is—what so

few of our "female celebrities" are—a true woman."

—Exchange.

Remarks similar to the above, in which

the possession of a heart by women of intellect

and genius is at least doubted, are as thick as

brambles. We stumble over them in the

cultivated pastures of well-read literature,

where they might be least expected, and in the

thickets and wildernesses of out-of-the-way

publications; along the garden-walks of refined

society, and in the less frequented highways

and hedges of homelier life. Everywhere we

hear the warning—beware of the woman of

genius; she is a diamond—sparkling, dazzling,

and hard. The writer of the above tries

to soften, slightly, the harsh declaration.

He acknowledges that "woman's nature and

woman's heart," is "not incompatible with,"

though "distinct from" the possession of intel-

lect and genius. Nevertheless he is not able

to free himself from the idea that a woman of

mind and character is something for a man to

be terribly afraid of, to admire at a safe dis-

tance, and to pass by for a "wayside flower,"

whose thorns will not prick his fingers; and

he finally concludes that a "female celebrity"

is seldom a "true woman."

Now we dissent from all this, *in toto*. It is

the most shallow philosophy of the most shall-

ow class of minds. The trafficker in this sort

of trash never knew Madame DeStiel, and

can never have read, or certainly never under-

stood the glowing "Corrine," and is utterly in-

capable of comprehending the peerless woman-

poet, Elizabeth Barrett Browning. He never

got as far as "A. B. C." in the character of

Charlotte Bronte, or Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Why, then, does he write of "woman's nature and

woman's heart," as if he were the most apper-

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JAPAN AND ITS PEOPLE.

THE COUNTRY—JAPANESE HOUSES, COSTUMES

AND DIET.

The following extracts from a private letter,

dated Yokohama, June 14, from a medical

narrative of the country, and of the people,

written to his friends in Manchester, England,

will be read with interest:

"Nagasaki is beautifully situated at the

head of a deep bay and at the foot of green

hills, backed up by lofty mountains. The

scenery is most beautiful, the land is most fer-

tile, and almost every available spot is culti-

vated with rice, barley, &c. The houses are

terraced manner of the Chinese. The ap-

proach and the passage to Yokohama is among

immense islands, all clothed with cultivation

or forests of every shade of green, with the

white sandstone peeping out here and there.

Each island is a gem in itself—the brilliant

green of the young rice is beautifully con-

trasted with the many colored forests, and the

whole water, dotted in every direction, as far as

the eye could see, with islands or crapes, of

the whole scene recalled to me the travels of Sin-

bad the sailor, and was more like a dream

from a fairy tale than an actual reality. The

shores were very populous; we passed numer-

ous large towns with their tiny temples

and some-colored low houses, as clean and

neat as those in China are dirty, and untidy;

innumerable lakes of all sizes, whose cap-

tured by their arms as we passed, in token

of friendship; immense fishing boats, with

two men, or a man, or perhaps a single urchin,

who grined a good-humored smile; innum-

erable petty villages and houses to the water's

edge—one I well remember where we passed

a table of a sort of balcony, which was

crowded with Japanese girls, who greeted us

with waving their hands and chattering in a

way that women only can."

"The people at Yokohama do not appear so

hostile as at Nagasaki, probably because there

are here no Daimios. The trading classes are,

indeed, everywhere for us, and some of the

Daimios, but the majority of the Daimios are

decidedly against us, and they hold all the

power in their hands. The thing is quite cer-

tain, if we wish to extend our commerce, our

trade with Japan, the power of the Daimios

must be broken, and a war of a very bloody

and expensive kind ensue, sooner or later.

No one of the fleet wishes war; the coolies

and common classes are so civil and good that

we should be sorry to fire a single shot at

them, for they, and not the Daimios, would

suffer. All we can possibly do is to bombard

their towns, which, indeed, they are now so

afraid that Jeddō is nearly deserted. We

cannot march into the interior, or force Mi-

ko, without a very large army. The Japanese

fight desperately, and are in such respects

totally unlike the Chinese, for whom they en-

tertain a profound contempt.

THE DAIMIOS.

"These Daimios, or Princes, some of whom,

as Satsuma, are enormously rich and powerful,

with their proud swaggering retainers, resemble

much the old feudal barons of the middle ages.

They resemble them, indeed, they are now so

fond amongst themselves, which are handed

down from generation to generation. They

are very cruel and exacting in their conduct

to the lower classes. A day or two ago, before

we entered Nagasaki, a Daimio was passing

with his suite along the great road, when two

little girls ran across in front of the procession.

Now this, to a Japanese, is no great thing

but the children were so great that they

young to know it. They were immediately

seized and decapitated, and their bodies left

on the road with the Daimio's mark."

JAPANESE HOUSES.

"Yokohama is a considerable town of eighty

thousand inhabitants. The Japanese houses

are rarely more than one story, and most con-

sist of two rooms, a front and a back. Built

of bamboo and mud, and rarely of stone, they

are always painted nicely outside, or varnished

inside, and generally have a very clean, and

pleasant appearance. The roofs are of the

Japanese style, and are covered with tiles,

which is generally edged with chequered tiles.

Wherever it can be afforded a small garden,

with dwarfed trees, is sure to be in good

condition; and almost in every room you see

vases with flowers or dwarfed trees growing in

them.

"The floors are carpeted with a very

kind of matting, laid in strips a yard wide—

the edges bound in black, so as to make a

agreeable 'parquet'; and it is always kept

very clean, even by the poorest classes. The

take off their shoes before entering a house,

leaving them outside the entrance, and look

at your boots when you enter as any

English lady could, proud of a new draw-

ing room carpet. They never sit on chairs or

stools, but squat down on the floor with their

feet underneath, so that they appear to sit on

the floor. As they pass through the street

they see you round a kind of square

trough in the front room, in which there is

always charcoal burning. They are either

purifying, eating, or smoking a very fragrant

tobacco out of a small bowl pipe, enjoying it

immensely, and puffing it out slowly through

the nostrils. When they are at work, they

smoke as much as men, and with equal pleasure,

they are chattering with great earnestness

and volubility in a language much softer